WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1897--EIGHT PAGES.

one hundred rifles were yielded.

failed of the desired effect, as only about

MR. BRYAN IN WASHINGTON

The Democratic Leader Arrived Here Last Night.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM

Speaks of the Growth of Silver Sentiment-Bas Not Studied the Dingley Bill-To Appear Before the Supreme Court-Two Distinguished Nebraskans With Him.

William Jennings Bryan is again guest of the National Capital. He arrived over the Baltimore and Onio at 6 o'clock last night, and went immediately to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will stop during his stay in the city. Mr. Bryan's ar rival was entirely devoid of sensational incidents. But few were aware of his intention to voil Washington at this time and the numberity of people in the District will be surprised to learn that the great silver champion is again in their midst

Mr. Bryan's visit has no political significance, as tie comes to take part in the argument of the Nebraska maximum rate case, which will be beard before the Su preme Court today. Accompanying the Democratic leader are

Hon. John L. Webster, a leading lawyer of Omaha, Neb., and Attorney General C. J. Smythe, of the same State.

Both of these distinguished men will be sociate: with Mr. Sayan in the hearing

The party left Lincoln, Neb., last Tuesday merning. Mr. Bryan stopped off at York Pa., on Saturday, where he was entertained by ex-Gov. Channey Black, president of of the League of Democratic Clubs. A Tunes reporter saw Mr. Bryanin his apartments at the hotel shortly after his ar

The Nebraska statesman was attired in a conventional black frock suit. A lowcut vest, showing a wide expanse of shirt bosom, and the wide-brinined hat that ha always been so characteristic of his dress completed his get-up. Mr. Bryan said h "never felt in better health," and his an pearance certainly indicated the truth the statement. Mr. Bryan has gained i evolvdupols since his last visit here, over

a month ago 'I am always gird to get back to Wash Ington," he said, "even if the object of my visit is to grapple with knotty problems of law. I shall probably remain here for several days, but my stay will entirely depend on the time it takes in the argument of the case in which I shall take part to

morrow. Questioned in regard to the silver sen timent throughout the country, he said "I am more than ever impressed with the idea that the silver sentiment is steadily gaining tather than losing ground. Is certainly true in all parts of the West and I am informed from religible se that the same sentiment prevails in the Enst.

Do you observe any improvement in the times since the new Administration came into power?"

"If there is any improvement in the finan cial condition of the country I have failed to observe it; certainly there is no more money in circulation, and the laborir classes have not yet been benefited." Mr. Bryan did not care to discuss the

Dingley bill and the effect it would have on the country. "I have not had an opportunity to study

way he dismissed the subject. Mr. Bryan will probably leave Washing ton on Wednesday, but will return here or

April 13, to participate in the Jefferson dinner, on which occasion he will respond to the toast, "Thomas Jefferson It is more than probable that the Demo

cratic leader will pay his respects to Mr. McKinley before he leaves Washington. It is not generally known that Hop. Jobs L. Webster, who accompanies Mr. Bryan, was the first man to whom President Mc Secretary of War, which was lately re fused by Col. Fred Grant, of New York. Mr

Kinley tendered the position of Assistant Webster was offered the place shortly after the new Administration came into powe Mr. Websterimmediately notified the Presi dent, however, that on account of business reasons it would be impossible for him to take up an official residence at the Na Mr. McKinley on receiving Webster's u

timatum again turned his eyes toward the west for another man to fill the position, and by a curious coincidence it feil to the lot of John C Cowen, another prominent citizen of Mr. Webster's own town of Omaha to refuse it. It is generally supposed that Grant knew of the refusals before the position was finally tendered to him. Indeed, this fact is said to be responsible for Grant's highly personal telegram to the President ing the place

Attorney General Smythe, who is also with Mr. Bryan, has intely gained distinction, not only in Nebraska, but through out the country, by his relentless prosecu-tion of several high Nebraska officials who are charged with the serious offense of misappropriating State funds.

None less than the State treasurer, audit or, and superintendent of the Institute for Feeble-minded Youth, will be called upon to answer these charges. Attorney General Smythe has already caused all of these officials to be arrested, and will leave no stone unturned to secure their conviction. To a Times reporter who questioned him in regard to the defalca ions, he said: "Recent developments in Nebraska show that Joseph S. Bartley, who held the position of State treasure up to the time the Democrats came into power, a few months ago, is a defaulter to the extent of \$550,000. The accounts of Eugene Moore, who was auditor under the same regime, show a shortage of over \$23,000, and Dr. Armstrong, super intendent of the Institute for the Feeble minded, seems to have taken \$3,600 of

the State funds. 'These defalcations have been going on for nearly four years, and it remained for the Democrats to discover them. All other departments of the State govern ment show an otter disregard of the law governing the management and distribu tion of State moneys All of the parties who are directly charged have been ar-rested, and from the evidence I now have against them. I have no doubt that speedy convictions will follow. Over \$180,000 Bartley's defalcation was obtained by a ent warrant, and I am inclin to believe that the auditor colluded

"Before the election in Nebraska the charge was freely made against the fusionists that their success would be prious to the credit of the State.

ing the Republican administration of the State's affairs, State warrants were at a discount of 95 per cent, but the people believed that there was over \$1,500,000 in the State treasury. When the State went Democratic, last November, it was believed that the State securities would immediately go down. On the other hand, since we have taken control of the govern ment, State warrants of the general fund have gone up to 98 1-2 per cent, while the university warrants are at par. This result has been brought about by a care-

ful, business-like administration.
"We also hope to show by the count of ballots by the committee appointed by the legislature on the amendment for increase of the number of members of the Supreme Court, that gross frauds were practiced in almost every county in the

"All of these facts go to show that Mr. Bryan and the principles he represent have only been strengthened in his own State during the past few months, and will have the effect of keeping Nebraska

CABINET CRISIS AT AN END.

Austria's Emperor Refuses the Resignations of His Ministers.

Vienna, April 4. - The cabinet crisis that was brought about by the resignation of Friday of Count Badeni, the prime muister and the other members of the ministry has ended by Emperor Francis Joseph refusing to accept the resignations of his ministers. After conferring with the em-peror, Count Badeoi and his colleagues decided to carry on the government, despitthe fact that they had found it impossible to maintain a liberal majority in the new

The emperor therefore again confirmed

IT LOOKS BAD FOR HUNTER

A Combination on Holt Said to Have Been Made.

It Is Possible That He May Be Elected Today - Hunter's Friends Deserting Him.

Louisville, Ky., April 4.-Dr. Hunter's case is a desperate one. He still has hi hopes, but they are not shared except by the most sanguine of his friends, and ever they are beginning to feel that it would be the better part of wisdom for aim to find a soft place to land.

An astate politician, who for obvious reasons does not wish his name mentioned, said today

Hunter never had a chance to be elected His opponents have fell confident of their ability to prevent than consummation. He has been in the position of Tantains, very near the object of his thirst, but with it always just beyond his reach. Every move he could make was anticipated, every expedient he could employ dis-counted. For every adherent he might gain there has been a supporter of his who could be relied upon to desert him at the crucial moment.

You see, a number of Hunter's adherents have never at any time wanted to see him Senator, but have been kept in line by the Administration whip. Solong men saw there was no chance of Hunter's election they have been willing to be counted among his ostensible sup-

This interview is given for what it is worth. There is, however, much circumstantial evidence to support it. The fight for and against Hunter has been a bitterly personal one, and he has had arrayed gainst him the shrewdest politicians in Kentucky, men who have had long ex perience and great success in making and breaking political combinations.

There is a strong probability that liunter will be dropped tomorrow. It is whispered to be; that many of his adherents have served notice upon him that he must get out of the race and give another man a

Judge W. H. Holt is the man who, it is thought, stands the best chance. He is the strongest compromise candidate. It is understood that there will be an attempt to stampede the joint convention to him tomorrow, and his friends are predicting confidently that he will have enough votes to elect him

It is said that there was a star chamber onference tonight, in which several proment Republicans, including some have been supporting Hunter, participated, in which it was decided to make a bold attempt to elect Holt. It is certain that the Holt men speak very confidently, but on the other hand it is asserted by many that his election is impossible.

NEW OFFICIAL FOR THE B. & O. D. B. Martin Appointed Manager of

Passenger Traffic. Baltimore, Md., April 4 .- D. B. Martin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed manager of passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the receivers, the appointment to become effective April 15. The office is a newly-created one and as for the purpose of giving the very closest attention to passenger business Mr. Charles O. Scull will remain general

enger agent of the road. Mr. Martin is now general passenger agent of the Big Four, and has been with it and its predecessor, the Bee Line, for

more than thirty years. SUNDAY FIRES.

Flames Cause Large Property Losse

in Many Quarters. Hamilton, Ont., April 4.-The retail hardware store of Peter Bertram & Co. was gutted by fire this morning. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$14,000.

Flouring Mill Burned. Honesdale, Pa., April 4.-Kimble's steam figuring mill was burned today. Loss, \$25.000.

Store and Dwelling Destroyed. Honesdale, Pa., April 4 .- J. B. O'Connor's mercantile establishment and his dwelling adjoining, at White Mills, were burned today. Loss, \$30,000.

Death of a Centenarian.

Brooklyn, April 4 -Mrs. Mary Halloran who lived with her spinster daughter Margaret, at No. 93 North Fourth street died Friday. She is believed to have been over 100 years old. The daughter is seventy years old.

Blinds, \$1; Small Sizes, 75c a Pair. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tf Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. better \$25 a year, day or night.

Waged in Full View of the Foreign Warships.

MORE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Minister Terrell Warns the Ports American Missionaries Must Be Protected-Troops Demanded to Guard Their Residences in Hadjin Province-A Governor Appointed.

London, April 4.-The Canca correspond ent of the Daily News telegraphs to that paper a description of the fighting that ook place yesterday on the peninsula of Akrotiri. He says that about 4,000 Mor em irregulars streamed along the road from Canea to Suda. They passed the nternational forces, and were in full view of the foreign warships.

They began ascending the hills toward the insurgent positions, and no effort was ande to stop them. Two thousand of then were armed, but the others were without The unarmed Mosiems were

driving donkeys and carrying baskets.

A story had circulated that the admirals were going to allow the insurgents to remove inland and the Moslems intended to pillage their houses after they had gone. The insurgent fighting force at Akrotic umbers only about 700 men.

When the Moslems were withing 200 cards of the insurgents lines a parley was held by the leaders. What passed beween them is not known. Suddenly along both lines there were almost concurrent

At first the insurgents had the advantage and drove the Moslems down the hills. The latter railied and, making a fierce charge, drove the Christians from their forward posts, where a Torkish flag, which is still waving, was planted. moderate estimate placed the killed and wounded on each side at fifty.

Major Bor, who is in c gendarmery, and two Italian officers, ascended the hill and parleyed with the Moslems, trying to stop the fighting. Several of the warships had loaded their guns and were about to shell the Moslews, when they saw Major Bor and the Italian They then refrained from firing, fearing that they would hit them.

A heavy rain stopped the firing be

tween the Christians and the Mosfems, and the latter returned to Canea. Orders had in the meanwhile been given that they be disarmed when they arrived at the city gate. The first few when they reached the gate had their arms taken from them. After a shortrest these men returned along the Sada road and warned their approaching comrades, who hid their arms. Consequently only a few were obtained.

Seven hundred rifles that were dis-tributed by the government remain in the town. Despite orders that have been given by the admirals, the Turkish officials refuse to liberate three Greeks who are prisoners at Akrotiri.

DISORDERS AROUND KURJI. Several Armenians Reported Killed in the Bitlis Vilayet.

Constantinople, April 4.-It is reported here that disorders have occurred at Kurji, in the vilayet of Bitlis. It is stated that several Armenians were rilled. but no further details are given. The political outlook is so decidedly uncertain that complete standstill.

A general feeling of uneasiness prevails and as a result prices at the Bourse display a downward tendency. In local stocks yes terday there was a heavy decline all

The diplomats here have telegraphed to their respective governments the broad lines of the scheme of autonomy for Crete noon which they have agreed. The details It is probable that nothing definite concerning them will be known until the

powers pass upon the scheme. The ambassadors have called the atentertained that there will be a massacre of Armenians at Hadjin, in Anatolia, which place escaped the fury of the Turks and Kurds during the previous massacres.

When the several districts of Anatolia were being ravaged by the Turks some months ago the Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American minister, warned the porte that the United States Government would demand the head of the governor of the Hadlin district if any harm should befall the three American lady missionaries who were located in Hadjin. Mr. Terrell has now renewed his warning, and has demanded that a troop of soldiers be detailed to guard the residences of the missionaries. A Christian governor was appointed for Hadjin three months ago, but he has not yet arrived at his post.

PORTE'S DEMAND ON GREECE. Withdrawal of Troops From Crete

Insisted Upon. Constantinople, April 4.-The porte has prepared a note to Greece demanding the withdrawal of the Greek troops in Crete The porte declares that in the event of the demand being refused the porte will hold

Greece answerable. It is stated that the note has already been presented to the government at Ath ens.

BASHI BAZOUKS DISARMED. Long Parleying Ensued Before They Gave Up.

Canea, April 4.-The work of disarming the Bashi Bazouks, who took part in the sortic Saturday against the Christians who were retiring from the peninsula of Akrotiri, began today. A number of gendarmes went to the village of Kalleni, where many of the Turkish irregular troops are living, and demanded the surrender of their arms

The Bashi Bazouks were defiant and holdly refused to give up their weapons As a result the European troops were summoned and they surrounded the village. Parleying with the Bashi Bazouks went on for an hour before any material impression was made on them

Finally they consented to give up their eapons, which they did with very grace, much time being occupied in the s of disarming them

At other places European troops mount ed guard at the town gates to prevent the Pashi Bazouks leaving and hiding their arms outside the towns. A proclamation was issued declaring all those who withheld their arms would be shot, but this

It is known that fully 200 more are still in possession of their owners, and trenuous efforts will be made to get them. The insurgents have exploded a dynamite cartridge under one of the walls of the fort at Kissamo.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO ZAIMIS. He Wants to Redeem His Country

From Dishonor. Athens, April 4.-M. Zaimis, president of the boule, the single Greek legislative body, recently sent to Mr. Gladstone a

nessage of gratitude for the stand he has taken in behalf of Greece and the Cretan Christians. In his message, M. Zaimis said. "All your giorious life has been full o combats for justice and liberty. Now that the Hellenic nation has risen to fight in favor of Crete, which is bedewed with blood, yeu come to uphold anew the rights of an oppressed race.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to this message vas made public here today. He says: "My tract was not written to confer ; favor on Greece, but to discharge a soleme duty contributing to redeem my country from any risk of dishonor which would have been incurred by placing ourselves in antagonism to the high interests of his tice and freedom. My opinion is that if the Greeks continue discreet and the Cretans firm their reasonable self-assertion will carry the day, and the powers, if they sh be so unwise as to take a hostile part, be

FUNDS FOR GREECE.

Public Orders of Athens to Give Up Their Money.

both discredited and defeated."

Athens, April 4. - The guilds and other public bodies here and at the Piracus have arranged to hold a tig demonstration on Tuesday next, the Greek independence day. They haveoffered to turaover to the govern ment all their funds, amounting to nearly one million drachmas.

They have invited the other towns of Greece to make a similar display of natriotism and give all the financial air possible to the authorities in order to enable the latter to continue their prepa rations to maintain the rights of Greece.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The Policy of the Foreign Admirals Indefensible.

London, April 4. - The situation in Crete ould not be worse or more disgraceful to the six impotencies of Europe. The policy of the admirals and their governments is mpossible and indefensible. Even Lord Salisbury's supporters in this country are oudering how long it will be persisted in The defenders of the government had been driven to such expedients as explaining the frequent bombardments which the international fleet includes in as not really disastrons. They have even taken the trouble to investigate the subject and de-clare that the bomburament of a town is a harmlers operation as far as loss of life is concerned.

At Plevna it took a Russian battery i At Gibraltar, in 1781, 260,000 shot and and wounded was only 1,340. It took 200 ots to kill one man, according to the figures of the Franco-German war. Ever more surprising, into Verdun 33,000 shells were thrown and only seven persons were killed. Phalaborg had a similar number of fatalities for the 8,000 shells received there. Eight deaths in filtene were caused by 25,000 shells, or 3,000 shells for each man killed. In Mexicres 300 were killed. job. Then there was Thionville, into which 30,000 snells were thrown, with the resul that two were killed, and finally Longwy shells without losing a single man. At Murfreesboro it took 27 cannon shot and 130 rifle bullets to hit one man; while one of the maxims of war, since the compatga 1870, is that it takes a ton of iron to kill a man.

So sympathetic Englishmen are begged to believe that the Cretans really ought to be thankful to the powers for providing a pyrotechnic entertainment with only a sufficient spice of danger to make it in-

teresting. It seems to be generally expected that next Tuesday, Greek Independence Day, will be a critical moment. On the Thessal and Macedonian frontier the question of beginning hostilities rests more with the Greek National Society than with King George's government. If an advance is ordered by this society there is no doubt that war will begin, and the government will be compelled to approve or abando its authority.

CHANCES FOR VICTORY.

The Greeks Likely to Make It In

teresting for the Turks. Now that the Greek army faces the Torks a chance will be given the Torks to make good the boast recently made by one of their generals. "That the Turkish army could easily capture the capital of Greece in three weeks' time."

The friends of Greece, and those wh have had misgivings as to the ability of a handful of Greeks" to hold their ow against the nordes of their traditional my, may derive hope by recalling the victories won by a handful of Greeks during the struggle for independence over

the numerically superior forces of Turkey. Those victories were all the more gloric when it is considered that the Greeks of that time had beither trained soldiers nor artillery worthy the name, and only limited supplies of ammunition and provisions. all their scaports were blockaded by Turkish men-of-war.

The Greek army of today is better equipped than it ever was. Greece has 300,000 French rifles of the most recent make. Her artillery is in splendid order and her officers, all of whom are Greeks, are men of experience. Books of statistles do not furnish much information as to the available forces of Greece in case of war. For instance, the official reports give the military strength of Greece at about 20,000 men, yet it is a fact that at the present time there are from 50,000 to 60,000 Greeks on the frontiers of Epirus and Thessaly waiting for the com-

mand to fire. The first volley fired by the command of a Greek officer will serve as a signa to bring to the assistance of the Greek forces no less than 10,000 Thessalland and as many more from Epirus, and about 30,000 more from Macedonia. There are also thousands of others, the reserves, on reserves are able-bedied men, and accustomed to military service. When all these

Continued on Third Page

Mantels, Auy Size, \$1.00 Aplece. Libbey & Co., 6th st and New York ave. tf Best Nails, per keg, 100 lbs., \$1.60. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tf

Heroism of the Men Who Are Fighting the Great Flood.

PITIFUL TALE OF SUFFERING

Noble Utterances of a Kentuckian Who Would Not Ruin Others to Save His Own Property-Graphic Description of the Damage Done by the Flood.

New York, April 4. - Louis Claude Whiton a lawyer, of No. 41 Park Row, has just returned from a flying trip through th West and the flooded Mississippi region, He tells a startling tale of the great suffering of the people in the inundated country, and of the loss of life and prop-

He said today; "It is hard for anyone at a distance of 1,500 miles to appreciate the terrible destructive power of a mighty river like the Mississippi as it races onward, forcing down at places the stontes embankments that have been erected to check its progress, overthrowing in its mad flight trees that have stood the storms of ages, and houses, some of which are veritably rooted to the bedrock. need not go to the dikes of Holland for illustrations of deeds of heroism; we can find them every day at all the towns lying south of Memphis, where, in th face of fearful odds that would cause the stoutest heart to quali, Southern deter-mination, pluck and bravery are manifest, as with the aid of paid and black convic labor the residents along the river continue their ceaseless vigils and untiring exer-

tions against the elements. "The strain of the past week is mani fest, and at Helpin, Ark., and Rosedale and Greenville, Miss., the faces of the work-

"The Mississippi at present is forty-four width at Me trip of the little stern-wheel ferryboat from the levee at Memphis to Marion, Ark through the inundated district directly west is full of thrilling incidents. The boat threads its way through orchards, over farms, past buildings flooded to their second stories, or floating on the surface of the water. It pushes aside debris of every trees, corn cribs, hen ccops, and furniture."

"The village of Hopefield, opposite Mem plas, is left without a single inhabitant, the ntire town being many feet under water The normal width of the river at Mem phis is about one mile and the district of over forty miles westward, which is ordinarily dotted with active little vil-lages, is today entirely described like Hope field. The black refogees from this the past ten days buddled together in Olympic Park, just outside the city limits of Memphis. It is estimated that there are from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes there encamped. The place is designated a 'Comp Congo.' Here the residents of Men phis have not only provided shelter, but also arranged a large commissary de partment, through which the refugees are

The threatened districts in Mississippl. ginning about 100 miles south of Me als, have called for help, and the able stance much against their wills, have been forced to work in the levees, for which SI a day, board and transportation are given

When the proposition to go to work wa first offered to the negro refugees only two out of the entire number accepted The committee in charge of the camp then that they must work or leave the camp. as they would under no circumstances t allowed to continue their life of idleness.

"The behavior of the white refugees was quite different. Many people imagined that the men being cared for by the Rescue Mis sion were of the tramp order, but all, with the exception of about one dozen, accepted the offer made them of work on the levees These men are now employed at various points in the threatened district.

"Helena, Ark., for the past week ha been in great danger; some of the tired fighters with the mighty waters proposed that the levee be cut below the town and thus relieve the pressure in the levees of the town at the expense of the farming districts lying to the southward. When the proposal seemed to be getting friends, one of the influential mea of the place made this nanly appeal: 'I am a Kentuckian, and a Kentuckian never gives up. Men, we have cursed the temerity of the people to the south of us who sought safety for them selves by cutting the levees below them and causing the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of their neighbors' property, and now it is proposed to seek our own safety by the same dastardly means. I for one am against it, and denounce the man who proposes it. I am willing to stay on this levee and fight back that wind and water as long as there is a bit of strength in my body, but I am not willing to see disaster come to my fellow-men, who hav labored as hard and as long as we, to save

their own property." "Renewed life was thus infused in thos almost overcome by their sleepless labors Nature has at last done what man refused, and on Wednesday a tiny stream was dis covered trickling through the levee, at a point about ten miles below the city. cry of danger, a mad rush of the thou-sands at work fortifying the embankment with bags of gravel toward places of safety, and in less than ten minutes the maddened, muddy stream began to roar through an opening that soon extended several hundred feet. This break and the one at Laconia, a village just south of Westover, will foundate nearly 50,000 acres of the finest plantations and most fertile farms of Arkansas, in which are

employed fully 5,000 laborers. "The immense break of over a quarter of a mile in width at Perthshire, near Green ville; another crevasse near Mound's Landing, about fifteen miles north of Jackson Miss., and another near Australia, about twelve miles north of Rosedale, will deluge the entire great Mississippi delta. The most celebrated and richest plantations in the South are being rapidly overwhelmed by a wild rush of waters, and a loss of life that will rival the Johnstown disaster is threatened at Greenville. It is impossible to estimate the loss of property extent of the suffering that has already

taken place, and this is sure to increase "Thousands are busily laboring to protect town of Greenville, a town of 10,000 inhabitants. All business is suspended, and men are working for their lives. The town is twelve feet below the level of the embankments, and when the break comes, and it looks now as if it must come, the earth of the levees already becoming mushy, the

roar and rush of the swellen river will be terrible. The situation is desperate in the

"The inhabitants have themselves to blame for much of the terrible loss of live stock and property, as warnings were repeatedly sent out by the Government several days ago, and the attention of the people was then called to the importance of removing their effects back from the river and to higher localities.

"One thing is certain; that is, that the

loss has already mounted up into the millions, and that all previous records of inundation in this district are now passed, and an area of over 3,000 square miles has been converted from rich, arable hand to a muddy inland sea, hiding from view over 150 miles of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad,

"The Government appropriation for th sufferers of \$250,000 really comes too late to be of substantial value, but be used for the protection of New Or

HARRISON THE FAVORITE

The Silver Candidate Likely to Win the Mayoralty.

Ex-Governor Altgeld Has Been of Much Assistance in the Management of His Campaign.

Chicago, April 4 .- One of the most exciting and remarkable municipal campaigns in Chicago's history closed practically last night, election day being next Tuesday. Nathaniel C. Sears, superior court judge, is the regular Republican nom-

ince. Carter H. Harrison, son of Chicago's famous mayor, is the Democratic nominee, and there are four independents in the field, besides the Socialist-Labor and Probibition ticket. Only two of the independents, who are running on reform platforms, are taken seriously-Washington Hessing, expostmaster and editor of the Staats Zeitung, and Alderman John M. Harlan, Republican.

kind of a platform, the chief plank in which is a business administration of municipal affairs, and payment for franchises to corporations. Although the result cannot surely be predicted, it is generally conceded that the race lies between Harlan and Harri-

son, the former having reade big gains lately at the expense of Hesing. The Republican machine is under the other lriver. It opposed McKinjey and was beaten. It opposed Mason for Senator and was beaten. The Republican newspapers of Chicago, with one exception, were arrayed against it in the Senatorial fight In the present fight the most influential Republican paper is now supporting the sine it so bitterly denounced six weeks

John Peter Altireld is the master mind n this campaign. He has held the Bryan silver vote together, and it will go 100, 000 for his man, Carter Harrison, Tuesday. It is almost a certainty that Altgeld will control political patronage in Chicago for the next four years.

The present Republican mayor, George B. Swift, desired renomination, but the blican machine would have none of him. After vainly looking around for a andidate it selected at the eleventh hour Judge N. C. Sears, of the superior court. Judge Sears is a good man, but the Mcwho have been fighting the machine for the machine's candidate.

John M. Harian, a Republican reforme and alderman, was put up. He is being enthusiastically supported by the Mc-Kinley element, the Times-Herald and the Recorder Mr. Harlan says he will close all saloons at midnight, enforce the civil service law, close all gambling houses and make a nice Puritan town out of Chicago

Washington Hesing is a sound money Demo crat, who would rather be mayor than President. It is Hesing who has ruined the Republican chances. As editor of the Staats Zeitung, and son of Anton Hesing, he has a tremendous German following in Chicago. The vote is, under ordinary cir-

astances, Republican Bryan received about 135,000 votes in and Harrison expects to get nearly 100,000. He has been indorsed by the Populists, and the silver Republic have given him encouragement. being ardently supported by the saloon, restaurant, and hotel keepers on the theory that if Chicago is "wideopen" it will at-

tract ready money. Several thousand Republican saloonkeepers are for Harrison. He has never held a political office, but was for a brief year co-editor of the Chicago Times. is thirty-six years of age, married and possessed of a pleasing address which makes him many friends. He is the eldest son of the late Carter Harrison. During the Presidential campaign he worked hard for

SUPPOSED BANDIT ARRESTED. Union Pacific Hold-Up Last October

Recalled. Nevada City, Cal., April 4. - James True who is supposed to have been the leader of the gang of bandits which held up the Union Pacific passenger train near Uintah, Utah, on October 14 last, and obtained several thousand dollars, was arrested here yesterday by the sheriff of Nevada county. and will be turned over to the Federal

authorities The Uintah hold-up was one of the holdest in the history of railroad robberies, from the fact that there seemed to be but one man concerned in it, and that the train was gone through from one end to the other. The amount taken from passengers and from the express cars could never be fully ascertained, although it was known to be large, but it was positively known that \$2,400 was obtained from four pouches of registered mail matter that were

carried off by the bandits. Inspector George H. Waterbury, of the Denver postal division, was detailed on the ease, and has been working on it ever since the robbery. His suspicions felion True, who was discharged from the Union Pacific service a few weeks before the hold-up, and who disappeared immediately afterward, but not before he and displayed more money than he was ever before known to possess.

Gep. Schofield's Present.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 4. Mrs. Schofield today presented Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., (retired), a fine healthy girl baby. The general was retired on account of the age limit eighteen months ago.

No. 1 Celling, Beaded, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tf

Mischievous Possibilities of the

ONE CENT.

Retroactive Clause. IMPORTERS MUST GIVE BONDS

The Treasury Department to Cooperate With Congress in the Attempt to Prevent Anticipatory Importations-Final Straw Added to the Burden of Uncertainty.

The outrage sought to be perpetrated upon the business community by the retroictive provision of the new Dingley bill becomes more intolerable with each new development of the policy of the Treasury Department in the effort now being made to co-operate with Congress in the attempt to prevent anticipatory importations. The difficulty of providing regulations for the enforcement in advance of the provisions of a bill which has not yet become a law has caused the new Secretary of the Trensury and his assistants much concern but after fully reviewing the statutes relating to customs matters Secretary Gage has decided that he is empowered to do about as he pleases with regard to the treatment of importations in respect to everything except the amount of duty to be levied, which, of course, can only be

letermined by tariff statutes. Arriving at this conclusion, the Secretary resterday practically decided to adopt a policy with regard to the importation of all goods purchased after April I, which will add the final straw to the burden of uncertainty now being carried by the business men of the country. circular of instruction will probably ssued to all collectors requiring them not mly to take samples of all goods imported bereafter, but also to delay by such de vices as may be necessary the final liqui dation of all importations that may be made after April 15, until the passage of the Dingley bill. The mischievous effect of this policy can hardly be overestimated and it is especially unfortunate that the consumer will probably be called upon to bear a very beavy proportion of the load with no chance of reimbursement in the event of the final overthrow of the retro

active provision. Under the present regulations, when as importation of merchandise is made the luties are estimated, and upon being paid by the importer the goods are delivered over to him and may at once enter into consumption. About thirty days thereafter the invoice bills of lading, etc., are taken up by the accounting officers of the customs house and the importation is finally "liquidated;" that is, the account is finally djusted and the transaction with the in porter closed. After the liquidation his siness with the Government ends, and so far as the cost of his importation is concerned, he knows where he stands. Under the regulation to be promule

by the Treasury Department, there will be no liquidation upon any importation of merchandise purchasel after April 1, and as a result merchants who de secure their goods will be compelled to give bond for the payment of whatever duties are found to be due before final liquidation is made. This will enable the department to exact bonds from all importers upon which the Government can sue for the recovery of the new duties levied by the Dingley bill, if the retroactive provision goes through and is sus tained by the courts. It will thus be seen the necessary data for fixing the selling price of their importations, but they will be forced to give bonds large enough to cover all possible advances in duty un-der the provisions of the lungley bill. As this bill has not yet been reported to the Senate, no one can say what these duties will be, and the department will use its own discretion as to the size of the bonds

to be executed. But the Treasury Department will not content itself with upsetting the calcula-tions of the importers; it will take all pessible steps to prevent a deternination of any of the vexed questions by a resort to the courts before the Dingley bill becomes a law. The sampling of importations will proceed under the general authority granted the Secretary of the Trensury by the customs administrative act; and in order that no issue shall be made by an apparent discrimination against imports tions of merchandise purchased after April 1, it is understood that the Secretary will direct the postponement of final liquida-tion in the case of all merchandise ar-

riving in this country after April 15. This step will not only greatly embarrass merchants who buy goods hereafter, but will serve to clog the general channels of trade to such an extent as to upset all commercial calculations. The entire program of the Treasury Department will be made public today, and it is probable that no time will be lost by leading inporters in gathering material for a test of he validity of the department's proposed

Six Hundred Miners Strike. Ottumwa, Iowa, April 4.-Six bundred miners struck against a reduction from seventy to sixty cents. The mines affected are those of the White Breast, at Keb and Chisholm, Evans' mine, at Avery, and Chicago and Iowa mine, at Cedar Mines. Other operators will follow the cut, and the other

nen will doubtless go out. New Mexico's Governor Resigns. Sants Fe., N. M., April 4. - Gov. W. Tr. Thornton has wired to Washington his resignation as governor of New Mexico. His commission expires on the 15th instant, but he has aiways declared he would resign as soon as the Button gang conspirators

were executed, hence his action. Commerce Commissioners to Meet. Savannah, Ga., April 4 - The Interstate Commerce Commission will meet here tomorrow for the purpose of hearing complaints preferred against the railroads in this section by the Savannah Freight Bureau. The five members of the come

mission will all be present. Receiver for a Mine Operator. Duluth, Minn., April 4 .- A. L. Ordean, president of the First National Bank, has seen appointed receiver for Alfred Merritt, the big iron mining operator and developer of properties. The petition for the receiership was made by the Second National

12-inch Stock Boards, \$1 per 100 Ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave.

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